

MAY BE STEP TOWARD PEACE.

Conference Between Cassini
and Roosevelt Is So
Considered.

AMBASSADOR IS EVASIVE,

But Says Russia Cannot End the
War at This Time.

Official Washington regards his visit to the White House as significant and thinks that internal troubles in the czar's dominions will soon force matters to a head—Japan ready to treat if Russia will cry enough, and Russia knows this—No intimation as yet from our legation at Tokyo or St. Petersburg that it is time to call a halt in the conflict of arms.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The visit of Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, to the White House this afternoon, extending a little over half an hour, is being regarded in Washington as the first step toward the resumption of peace between Russia and Japan.

From the White House there is no comment on the conference between the czar's representative and President Roosevelt. Count Cassini denies that there is any significance whatever attached to his visit, which he characterizes as being merely an official call of the kind he makes periodically.

Coming at this time, however, when there is much talk of peace but few or no real indications, the visit of the Russian diplomat must necessarily be regarded as significant. The President and Count Cassini undoubtedly talked over the situation, and President Roosevelt, equally beyond doubt, defined his position regarding the ending of hostilities.

A high Government official said immediately after the Cabinet meeting to-day that there was absolutely nothing to indicate that any definite move was being made toward bringing about an end to the war.

Count Cassini went to the White House at 2:30 o'clock and left shortly after 3 o'clock. He afterward declared he had no instructions or indications of any desire on the part of the czar to make peace and had transmitted nothing of any nature from his Government to the President. He said:

"My visit to the White House this afternoon should not be treated as a matter of great importance, nor as a step toward the ending of the war. I have had no instructions from my Government. The visit with the President had no more significance than any visit I have made for the last two or three months, the President and I merely talking over general matters, and there was nothing like reaching a definite conclusion on anything. I endeavor to see President Roosevelt every little while, and I called on him to-day only to pay my respects."

"Russia cannot make peace at this time. The great naval disaster we have suffered can make no difference in our attitude toward ending the conflict in the Far East. As I have said more than once before, Russia was not responsible for the bringing on of this war; her very unpreparedness bears frequent evidence to the fact."

"On the other hand, the Japanese were very well prepared. The inference is obvious. Russia has always been for peace, but no matter how much a great nation may desire to preserve peace, it must fight when it is forced into war. We must fight on. Our resources are not exhausted and Russia is by no means defeated."

The repeated emphatic assertions of the Russian Ambassador that his Government will not end the war are having some effect on official Washington, which can now see wherein the Russian Government can continue the fight in Manchuria, even though defeat is apparently certain.

Russia is considered by some to be, so far as the conditions which would force her to end the war are concerned, in the same condition as before the battle of the Japan Sea, when Russia's vast fleet was as good as useless in the China Sea. The naval engagement, disastrous as it was, does not affect the status of the situation in Manchuria, save for the effect such a disastrous defeat will have on the soldiers. Vladivostok is regarded as a great stronghold as Port Arthur, and one which will cost the Japanese as much to capture.

It is confidently expected by many in Washington that the internal affairs in Russia will assume such shape and proportions that Russia will be forced to end the war. Bad as conditions are now, it is thought that when a realization of the meaning of the naval engagement strikes the people of Russia disastrous results will ensue which will simply force the war party to terms.

Then, too, there are likely to be persuading suggestions from other Powers; suggestions of such insistence, possibly, that Russia will simply have to succumb. Russia's internal conditions are expected to grow worse, and it is extremely doubtful

if the war party can continue on its way in the face of the storm which many officials of this Government and diplomats in Washington think is sure to come.

When President Roosevelt is ready to take some step toward making an end to the war, which will be when he has assurance that such steps will offend neither of the belligerents, he will probably act through Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg. There can be no doubt that Russia is fully aware that Japan will readily agree to bring an end to hostilities if Russia will take the first step.

Both Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg and Minister Griescom at Tokyo will transmit to the President at once any hint or suggestion that they receive of the attitude of either of the Governments to which they are accredited. Thus far, however, nothing has been received from either of them.

NO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CALLED.

Witte Says Council of Ministers Has Adopted No Scheme to End War.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
ST. PETERSBURG, June 2.—M. Witte, president of the Council of Ministers, gave an interview to a representative of the *Slovo* after he had an audience with the czar at Tsarskoe-Selo.

He said the Council of Ministers had adopted no scheme for a national assembly. M. Boulyguine's other commission had not reached its final stage. He remarked upon the significance of the withdrawals from M. Kokovtsov's commission.

M. Witte refused to discuss the battle of the Japan Sea, leaving the impression with the interviewer that the Government was not prepared to attempt to meet the crisis.

There is no change to be recorded in the situation. Official sources of information on the question of war or peace are sealed up. The great mass of the people are as apathetic as ever.

It is only the intellectual class and the reformers who are clamoring for peace, in which they are supported by many newspapers. The cry for the convocation of the zemsky sobor, or people's assembly, grows stronger, but there is no response from the czar. Meanwhile the capital is full of troops, there being probably more here than at any time since Feb. 22. Governor General Trepoff at least does not intend to share in the defeat of his fellow commanders.

There is much gossip concerning Russia's financial resources. The newspapers say the treasury is selling huge tracts of the State forests. It is rumored on the house that the Government proposed to float a popular loan, but the Imperial Bank declared the proposal inopportune.

It is also rumored that the Germans are refusing to cash Russian Treasury bonds. It is a remarkable feature that the rumors serve to strengthen the markets, creating the belief that peace is near.

LONDON, June 2.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from St. Petersburg says that the Liberal associations have issued a circular asking the public to participate in a demonstration that has been planned for Sunday next. The object of which is to declare for peace.

The Municipality met this evening to discuss the situation.

ROJESTVENSKY'S CAPTURE.

Was Found Bleeding Freely at Bottom of the Bledy's Hold.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 3.—The *Telegraph's* correspondent at Sasebo, describing Admiral Rojestvensky's capture, says that when he embarked on the destroyer Bledy the destroyer attempted to break away, first pointing her head one way and then another in her efforts to find a gap in the ring of the enemy's guns.

The Japanese destroyer Sasanami advanced from the lines to meet the Bledy, pouring a terrible fire into her at close range. The Bledy became disabled and her steering gear was useless.

Admiral Rojestvensky and his chief of staff were wounded when they left the *Kniaz Suvaroff* and were wounded again on the Bledy, the Admiral seriously.

The Sasanami's crew boarded the Bledy and made all aboard of her prisoners. Admiral Rojestvensky was discovered last, at the bottom of the hold, bleeding freely. He is now in a special ward of the naval hospital at Sasebo, where Japanese naval surgeons are attending him. He has a shell splinter in his forehead and slight wounds in the back and legs. He is very fatigued and pale.

The converted cruisers *Nippon Maru* and *Hongkong Maru*, which were despatched to search the seas, laden with food and medical comforts, have returned. They saved more than 800 Russians. The total number of prisoners is now nearly 5,000.

NIEBOGATOFF'S DISGRACEFUL SHOWING.

The accounts received here of the surrender of Vice-Admiral Niebogattoff differ. The correspondent of the *Telegraph* at Sasebo describes it as a disgraceful episode. He says that an examination of his captured squadron shows that while the guns were rusty and painted red and the ships below the water line were covered with moss, there was no lack of actual fighting resources.

There were heaps of ammunition. No trace of damage by Japanese shells was found. The surrender of the ships cannot be accounted for.

The firing of Niebogattoff's squadron was wild. None of the shells from his ships hit the hulls of the Japanese vessels. They only skimmed the masts and funnels. Thousands missed altogether. Many of the Russian shells fell on deck like bricks and failed to explode.

Of the three lost Japanese torpedo boats one had her hull twisted out of shape at

the bow in consequence of a gallant, but vain attempt to ram a Russian cruiser.

The captain of the *Dimitri Donskoi*, in an interview, said:

"I am sure there is no navy in the world like the Japanese. The non-commissioned officers and the men are so cool and brave as to be almost demons not human. Their officers are equally calm, and are great strategists. Their whole combination on the sea is as immovable and as passive as a rock. We made a foolish mistake in trying to force the Tsushima Straits. Now I weep tears of regret."

ROJESTVENSKY WILL RECOVER

His Wife Gets Word That His Wounds Are in Fair Way to Heal.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 2.—Mme. Rojestvensky has received the following despatch from the director of the naval hospital at Sasebo:

"By superior order I have the honor to inform you that the wounds of Admiral Rojestvensky are in a good way of healing. His temperature is normal. His wounds do not afford any ground for anxiety."

TO RELEASE NIEBOGATOFF.

Mikado Wants Him to Take to Czar Report of Battle and List of Casualties.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 3.—A despatch to the *Times* from Tokyo states that the Emperor has ordered that Vice-Admiral Niebogattoff be released in order that he may take to the czar a report of the battle of the Japan Sea and a list of the Russian casualties.

WOUNDED THROWN OVERBOARD.

140 Men Sacrificed on the Orel, Which Suffered Severely Before Capture.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

TOKYO, June 2.—It is reported that 140 hopelessly wounded men on board the Russian battleship *Orel* were thrown overboard during the battle because their agonies were seriously affecting the morale of the men who were working the guns.

The *Orel*, the largest prize taken by Togo, was brought to Matsuura on Tuesday. She was escorted by the *Asama*, which was in the lead, and the *Asahi* in the rear. A large crowd had assembled on the shore to see the prize, and she was greeted with loud and oft repeated bansais.

Her sides bore over forty shell scars. Her forward port 12-inch gun was broken six feet from the muzzle and her forward funnel was destroyed. A launch aboard was literally honeycombed by shot.

Within and without the vessel is extremely foul. The hull below the water line is covered with rust and weeds. A shell burst in her engine room, compelling her surrender.

Several Russians were found hiding in various parts of the ship, evidently fearing that they would be treated with cruelty. A steamship has landed fifty-two Russian sailors on Mino Island, off the coast of the Province of Iwama.

ZEMTCHUG AND URAL SUNK.

Togo Reports the Seas Swept Clear of Russian Ships.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

TOKYO, June 2.—The ninth report from Togo, received yesterday afternoon, says: "Ships sent northward to search for Russian ships returned yesterday. Iwate and Yakumo and other vessels sent southward to find Russian ships returned today. They thoroughly searched the Shanghai course, but found no Russian ship between Torijima and Shanghai."

"Rear Admiral Shimamura, on board the Iwate, reports: 'During the battle on May 27, at 3:37 P. M., Iwate vigorously attacked protected cruiser *Zemtchug* at a distance of 3,000 meters. *Zemtchug* sank in one minute.' The loss of the *Zemtchug* is therefore confirmed. During the engagement fire broke out on *Zemtchug* and smoke concealed the hull of the vessel. Consequently the remainder of our fleet were unable to see the ship."

LONDON, June 3.—According to the *Telegraph's* Moscow correspondent the *Ural*, the fate of which hitherto was not clear, was sunk by Japanese shells. After she was finally disabled a shell struck her and she remained afloat only forty minutes, during which time 500 of her crew, including her captain, were transferred to a transport.

Thirty-four men remained aboard of her and vainly tried to save her. These men embarked in a small boat just before the *Ural* sank. After being afloat for thirty hours they landed. All the officers and crew of the vessel are now at Mojil. The officers say that three 12 inch shells alone caused the sinking of the *Ural*.

The *Zemtchug* was a protected cruiser of 3,100 tons, of the same type as the *Izumrud*, which was blown up by the Russians Monday night after she had struck a reef in Vladivostok Bay. She carried six guns. There were about 350 men in her crew.

The *Ural* was a merchant vessel which had been converted into a cruiser.

MIKADO'S VIRTUE. SAYS TOGO.

Disclaims Personal Credit for His Great Victory.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

TOKYO, June 2.—Admiral Togo, replying to the imperial receipt commending him and his men for their victory, says:

"That we have gained success beyond our expectation is due to the brilliant virtue of your Majesty and the protection of the spirits of your imperial ancestors and not to the action of any human being. We shall be faithful and answer to the imperial will."

NOGI'S TROOPS CELEBRATE.

Manchurian Army Rejoices Over the Victorious Sea Fight.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The *Daily News* to-night publishes a despatch from its correspondent with Gen. Nogi, commander of the Japanese troops in Manchuria, reading as follows:

"Gen. Nogi, his officers and the whole of the army celebrated the victory of Togo's

fleet last night. Toasting the victorious fleet, Nogi reminded his hearers that they must not be too proud of their victories, for Japan had been aided by good fortune in addition to the bravery and loyalty of the fleet and the armies."

"The Emperor, he added, though desirous of peace, was prepared, if necessary, to press the war to the utmost against the Russians, a brave and stubborn people. 'Thus far,' said Nogi, 'fortune has been with us; but we have still much to learn from the Western world.'"

"With customary foresight and diligence, war preparations continue at the front. There are rumors of peace. Nogi's outposts continue to maintain touch with the Russian army. The immediate military situation of the third army is unchanged."

JAPS SCORE LAND VICTORY.

Attack Russians in Tsai Valley and Drive Them Back.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 2.—Under date of May 31 Gen. Linievitch reports:

"The Japanese began to advance on May 29 and attacked our troops in the Valley of the Tsai, three versts beyond Fenshu Pass. We retained the pass."

TO RELEASE THE LENA.

Russian Cruiser Intended at San Francisco to Be Used as a Hospital Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The authorities at Mare Island Navy Yard have received from Washington instructions to permit the Russian auxiliary cruiser *Lena*, now interned at the navy yard here, to proceed to Asiatic waters.

The *Lena* will go to Vladivostok for use as a hospital ship. The *Lena* will be prepared for sea within a month and it is believed that her first destination will be Japan. There she will probably be used to convey any wounded Russian officers to Vladivostok.

After this the *Lena* is intended for use as a hospital ship at the Siberian port. Of course, the guns and munitions of war removed from the *Lena* when she arrived here will not be replaced as her career as an auxiliary cruiser seems to have terminated.

CONDOLE WITH THE CZAR.

Heads of European Governments Telegraph Him Their Sympathy.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, June 2.—The Emperor Francis Joseph, the Kaiser, King Edward, King Victor Emmanuel and President Loubet have telegraphed to the czar offering their condolences.

The Emperor Francis Joseph received to-day a telegram from the czar, thanking him.

MAY ATTACK SHIPS AT WUSUNG.

Jap May Foul Threat to Go In After the Eight Russian Collars.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

SEANGHAI, June 2.—Unless the Russian Consul is promptly instructed by his Government to consent to the intermingling of the eight Russian collars and their crews at Wusung, in compliance with the demands of the Japanese Consul, trouble is threatened.

The Chinese are alarmed lest Japan fulfill her threat to send warships inside to enforce her demand. It is again stated that Vice-Admiral Kamimura is coming here for that purpose.

The Chinese are preparing quarters for the crews of the collars in anticipation of their interment.

BAD GUNNERY BEAT RUSSIANS.

Jap Experts Point Out How Human Agencies Helped Toward Victory.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

TOKYO, June 2.—While naval officers very generally adopt Admiral Togo's view that his victory was owing to superb human agency, it is impossible for unaided human effort to secure such a marvelous result. Scientific and expert attribute it to the terrible inaccuracy of the Russian gunnery, the deplorable waste of ammunition, of which the enemy finally ran short, the low power of their explosives, and the fact that the sun was behind the Japanese, who also fired with the wind.

Admiral Togo had also given his gunners a long training in firing in rough seas. The quality of the Japanese explosives was superb.

RUSSIA ASKS GERMANS FOR NEWS OF LOSSES.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

TELEGRAPH, June 2.—The Russian Government is receiving scanty information of the Japanese losses in the battle of the sea, and has requested the German authorities at this port to telegraph information to St. Petersburg.

EIGHTEEN HOURS TO CHICAGO.

Fastest Long Distance Train in World to Be Put On by the Pennsylvania Road.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The fastest long distance train in the world is about to be put on by the Pennsylvania Railroad. It will be operated between New York and Chicago, and the run will be made in eighteen hours, which is two hours faster than any service hitherto furnished by any road between these cities. This means that the train must be run at the average rate of forty-eight miles an hour, but the actual speed will be greater than that, since stops are necessary at various points to change locomotives.

The best time made by any train now on the Pennsylvania Railroad's New York-Chicago schedule is 23 hours. Three years ago the Pennsylvania installed a twenty-four hour flyer, but later took it off, owing to its interference with the regular business, but since that time the double tracking of the line has been completed from Pittsburgh to Chicago, so that the operation of this fast train will no longer embarrass the regular movements.

The great expenditures made by the Pennsylvania system in the last few years to properly care for its largely increased traffic, by building independent freight lines and straightening and shortening its passenger lines, also have been instrumental in permitting the inauguration of this eighteen-hour service. Officials of the company say that it can be maintained without difficulty. The new train will be established to meet the increasing demand for faster service between the chief commercial cities of the country.

Latest Marine Intelligence.

Arrived: St. Peter's de Norderland, Harri, May 28.

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HYDE WINS; HARRIMAN OUT.

Three Equitable Directors
Resign After Long and
Stormy Session.

REPORT IS NOT ADOPTED.

Call to Hyde to "Divest Himself"
of Stock Control in 3 Months.

New Office With Full Power Over All
Departments to Be Created and a
Committee Named to Pick a Candidate.

Hyde Yields to These Demands After
Harriman Retires—Attacked Latter at
the Meeting Until He Could Only
Answer "Wow-Wow-Wow"—Schiff
Jumps to Tarbell's Defense—Bliss
and Frick the Other Directors Who
Resigned—Only 14 Votes for the
Report—Hyde and Ingalls Clash.

The directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society practically rejected yesterday the report of the Frick investigating committee, only fourteen of the forty men who attended the board's meeting having recorded themselves in a test vote as favoring the report.

As a result of this Henry C. Frick, the chairman of the committee and two other members, Edward H. Harriman and Cornelius N. Bliss, have resigned from the directorate of the society, and the resignation of others on the committee will probably follow.

Mr. Frick, Mr. Harriman and Jacob H. Schiff, who was accused with the first two by Mr. Hyde of having entered into a conspiracy to deprive him of his stock control of the society, left the meeting, as also did Melville E. Ingalls, another member of the Frick committee.

After the withdrawal of Harriman, Frick and Schiff, Mr. Hyde, remarking that the society was now purged much more thoroughly than it would have been by his retirement, voluntarily offered to divest himself of the stock control of the society.

He had, he declared, vowed that he would never withdraw under fire, but he was ready under the circumstances to make concessions. The board availed itself of the offer, passing a resolution that Mr. Hyde be "requested, within three months, to divest himself of the control of the stock of the society, on such terms and conditions as shall be satisfactory."

The board also voted that a chairman of the board be created, with plenary power over all departments and affairs of the society. A committee of seven was named to nominate a candidate and report his name to the board at an adjourned meeting next Wednesday. The board also recommended that the executive committee of the board be reorganized.

MEETING ONE CONTINUOUS TROUBAR.
The meeting was the stormiest of its kind of which Wall Street has any record. Personalities were dealt in, and for more than two hours in the afternoon session the board was practically in a continuous uproar.

Mr. Hyde accused Mr. Harriman of having entered into a conspiracy with Jacob H. Schiff and Mr. Frick and others to deprive him of control.

He spoke in the plainest kind of words. He declared before Mr. Harriman's face that he (Harriman) had promised him immunity from the charges that had been made against him and had thrown him overboard. He declared further that Mr. Harriman recently had made him a "ridiculously low" offer for his stock. To these charges Mr. Harriman attempted to reply, but lost control of himself completely and shouted out:

HARRIMAN'S "WOW-WOW-WOW."

"Wow-wow-wow."

That the Frick and Alexander forces were allied in the meeting was evident, but that their purpose was anything other than to thwart what they regarded as a gigantic conspiracy was denied by both sides. They had conspired and in doing so had conferred an inestimable benefit on the Equitable society. Members of the Frick committee, on the other hand, declared that the action of the board toward their report was little less than traitorous. It represented, they said, merely an effort on the part of those who had been his hard to authorize to investigate the surrender by Hyde of his stock control as insincere and disingenuous, and they declared that the creation of a chairman of the board under present circumstances would merely result in the perpetuation of the present regime. That the result of the meeting would, however, end the controversy between Hyde and Alexander was the opinion expressed generally.

CROWD WHEN THE DIRECTORS GATHERED.
The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock in the morning. At that time the corridors of the Equitable Building were thronging with people, the most of them there on business connected with the meeting.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.
A new fast train on the N. Y. Central leaves Grand Central Station 2:30 P. M., arrives Albany 1:30 P. M., Schenectady 2:30 P. M., Rochester 3:30 P. M., Buffalo 4:30 P. M., No. 100, No. 101, No. 102, No. 103, No. 104, No. 105, No. 106, No. 107, No. 108, No. 109, No. 110, No. 111, No. 112, No. 113, No. 114, No. 115, No. 116, No. 117, No. 118, No. 119, No. 120, No. 121, No. 122, No. 123, No. 124, No. 125, No. 126, No. 127, No. 128, No. 129, No. 130, No. 131, No. 132, No. 133, No. 134, No. 135, No. 136, No. 137, No. 138, No. 139, No. 140, No. 141, No. 142, No. 143, No. 144, No. 145, No. 146, No. 147, No. 148, No. 149, No. 150, No. 151, No. 152, No. 153, No. 154, No. 155, No. 156, No. 157, No. 158, No. 159, No. 160, No. 161, No. 162, No. 163, No. 164, No. 165, No. 166, No. 167, No. 168, No. 169, No. 170, No. 171, No. 172, No. 173, No. 174, No. 175, No. 176, No. 177, No. 178, No. 179, No. 180, No. 181, No. 182, No. 183, No. 184, No. 185, No. 186, No. 187, No. 188, No. 189, No. 190, No. 191, No. 192, No. 193, No. 194, No. 195, No. 196, No. 197, No. 198, No. 199, No. 200, No. 201, No. 202, No. 203, No. 204, No. 205, No. 206, No. 207, No. 208, No. 209, No. 210, No. 211, No. 212, No. 213, No. 214, No. 215, No. 216, No. 217, No. 218, No. 219, No. 220, No. 221, No. 222, No. 223, No. 224, No. 225, No. 226, No. 227, No. 228, No. 229, No. 230, No. 231, No. 232, No. 233, No. 234, No. 235, No. 236, No. 237, No. 238, No. 239, No. 240, No. 241, No. 242, No. 243, No. 244, No. 245, No. 246, No. 247, No. 248, No. 249, No. 250, No. 251, No. 252, No. 253, No. 254, No. 255, No. 256, No. 257, No. 258, No. 259, No. 260, No. 261, No. 262, No. 263, No. 264, No. 265, No. 266, No. 267, No. 268, No. 269, No. 270, No. 271, No. 272, No.